

be in approximately the same proportion as that in the committee.

RULE 30—WAIVERS

When a reported bill or joint resolution, conference report, or anticipated floor amendment violates any provision of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman may, if practical, consult with the committee members on whether the chairman should recommend, in writing, that the Committee on Rules report a special rule that enforces the act by not waiving the applicable points of order during the consideration of such measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

NATIONAL LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Davis) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentlewoman from California in paying tribute to Reverend Dr. Leon Sullivan who was one of the outstanding international leaders of our day. As a matter of fact, I recall some 25, 26 years ago when I was visiting in East Africa, and one of the first things I saw was an OIC center in Nairobi, Kenya. That is an indication of the kind of reach that Dr. Sullivan had.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to an important group of institutions in our communities, institutions that often go unrecognized, and, that is, our public libraries across the United States of America. This institution has served as an intellectual playground where young people explore their dreams. And for many of us, this institution has served as our think tank, where we go to formulate master plans for personal growth and development, where we go and relive our hopes for success.

Recently, I have had the opportunity to interact with three libraries in my congressional district, the one in Bellwood, Illinois; the one in Maywood, Illinois; and the Chicago library, the Harold Washington Library, in Chicago. Behind these walls, meticulously preserved are the thoughts, data, theories, and dreams that were generated by countless people who have greatly impacted our society. And so today I decided to simply recognize National Library Legislative Day.

There are approximately 122,289 libraries in the United States. A significant number of these libraries are free and available for public use. As an American, I am proud and pleased to live in a country that prioritizes giving access to information and knowledge.

We have all heard the phrase "knowledge is power" and yes, it is. It is not just the building or even the books that make the library so special. Day in and day out, libraries provide a smorgasbord of information that is needed by the general public. They provide guidance in a child's academic endeavors. They lend a helping hand to adults seeking to expand their knowledge base. And today libraries have been in the forefront of helping to close the digital divide by providing computer and Internet training to community residents. Indeed, libraries are multifaceted institutions.

We salute them for their commitment. We commend their excellence. And we are grateful for their guidance. We praise them on this special day and say, long live our libraries, so that long can live freedom and democracy in our country.

HONORING REVEREND LEON SULLIVAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we funeralized a hero of the American people and a hero of the world. And so I offer to his family and to the world, his world of friends, both national and international, my deepest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to mark the sad passing of our friend Reverend Leon Sullivan, an educator, minister, diplomat, civil rights leader, and yes, national treasure. I am so happy that in the course of the last year, Reverend Sullivan and myself were together. His love for life, his interest and his passion of working with the people of Africa, his concern on making sure that there is a synergism between the business communities of this Nation and of the Continent were alive and well. And yes, he was receiving an outstanding award from then President Clinton for his great humanitarian service, and he relished it and he loved it and yes, we loved honoring him.

As the Lion of Zion, the 6-foot-5-inch Reverend Leon Sullivan was a giant among men. Reverend Leon Sullivan was an activist, civil rights leader, business leader and pastor as I have previously said. Reverend Sullivan once said, "We must stand up with politicians and businessmen and women. We must stand up for those who need help to stand on their feet." He was the author of the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines for American businesses operating in South Africa

under the apartheid regime. Although later largely superseded by the divestment movement, these principles laid a foundation for ethical business practices that continue to influence companies today.

The central premise of the Sullivan Principles was that American companies operating overseas should treat their workers there with the same fairness and equity that they practiced at home. He was a pioneer moving throughout this very difficult time, leading the way for then the major apartheid movement to come and finally crush that terrible and tragic time in our history.

The Sullivan Principles called for racial nonsegregation, fair employment practices, equal pay for equal work, improved housing, educational and health facilities for workers, and increased training and promotion opportunities for nonwhites who had been denied access under South African law and custom. He was trying to find solutions for what was then an insurmountable problem. He had faced discrimination at home. By the mid-1980s, most American companies operating in South Africa followed these principles before, as I said, we finally crushed apartheid.

As a child, Leon Sullivan lived in a segregated world where he was not permitted to sit at a counter in certain stores or attend school with white students. Although he was elected Governor of Negro Boys State, he was not treated the same as his white counterpart.

About his experience he said, "I couldn't understand quite why I had to do things a certain way. My grandmother had to wash these clothes. She had to iron them and put them in a little basket and I had to put them in my red wagon and take them out to where the big houses were. When I walked up Washington Street, all the white children walked on the left side of the street and all the colored children walked on the right side of the street."

In 1987, Sullivan called for U.S. companies to withdraw from South Africa and for international trade and investment sanctions against the apartheid regime. He came to the conclusion that a more harsher and stronger viewpoint must be taken and that we must end apartheid then and end it now.

About his role in helping end apartheid, Sullivan said, "If you take a hammer and chisel and pound a rock 100 times, it's going to crack. I pounded it and it cracked."

After the fall of apartheid, Sullivan worked with U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan to encourage businesses to adopt the Global Sullivan Principles for Social Corporate Responsibility on a worldwide basis. About 100 American corporations accept these principles today.

In 1971, Mr. Sullivan became the first African American director of General Motors. As a member of the board of directors, he expanded minority hiring